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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the Boston Atlas.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

General William Henry Harrison was born on the ninth day of Feburary, 1773, in Charles City County, Virginia, at a place on the James river, called Berkley, about seventy miles below Richmond.—His father was Benjamin Harrison, a lineal descendant of the celebrated General of that name, who held a commission in the parliamentary armies, during the English civil wars, and who, for his devotion to republican principles, perished on the scaffold. Benjamin Harrison was a distinguished citizen of Virginia, much honored and highly trusted by his fellow citizens. He was brother-in-law of Peyton Randolph, the first President of Congress, and was himself a member of that body during the years 1774, 1775, and 1776. It was principally through his influence that John Hancock was chosen to preside over the Congress as successor to Peyton Randolph. He was chairman of the Committee of the whole House, when the declaration of Independence was finally agreed to; and his signature is borne upon that celebrated document. Having retired from Congress, he was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, over which body he presided as Speaker, until 1782, when he was elected Governor of the state.

Benjamin Harrison died poor, leaving three sons, of whom William H. Harrison was the youngest. At his father's death he was a minor, and was left by his father's will to the guardianship of Robert Morris, the celebrated financier. He had selected the practice of medicine as a profession, and was diligently pursuing his studies with that object, at Hampden Sydney College, when the disasters of the Indian War on the N. Western frontier, and the call for men and officers, for the defence of the settlers, induced him to enter into the military service. His guardian would have dissuaded him from this determination, but Washington, his father's friend, approved of it, and gave him a commission of Ensign in the first regiment of United States Artillery, then stationed at Fort Washington, on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, and under the command of General St. Clair, Governor of the North West Territory, and Commander-in-chief of the military forces in that section of the country.

As soon as he received his commission, young Harrison, who was at this time but nineteen years of age, hastened to join his regiment, and arrived at Fort Washington shortly after the disastrous defeat of St. Clair, near the head waters of the Wabash. This was a time of great danger and alarm. Shortly after his arrival at Fort Washington, he was appointed to command the escort of a train of pack horses, bound for Fort Hamilton, some twenty or thirty miles North of Fort Washington; which difficult service he performed with such credit as to attract the peculiar notice of the commander-in-chief.

In 1792 Harrison was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1793 he joined the new army under General Wayne. His spirit, enterprize and sagacity soon attracted the notice of that able commander, who appointed him one of his aids-de-camp, in which difficult and responsible post he served during the war.—His services, especially at the battle of the Maumee Rapids, by which the contest was brought to a close, are mentioned with emphasis, in General Wayne's official account of the victory. After the close of the war, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was placed in command of Fort Washington, the most important post in the Western country. While in this command, he married a daughter of the celebrated John Cleves Symmes, the founder of the Miami settlements, a lady in whom he has ever found a faithful and affectionate companion.

In 1797 Harrison resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed Secretary of the North Western Territory, and ex officio Lieutenant Governor. The next year the North Western Territory entered the second grade of territorial government, and became entitled to a Congressional Delegate. General Harrison was chosen to fill this important station. He remained in Congress only one year, but during that time he rendered very essential service to his constituents. As the law then stood, the public lands could only be purchased in tracts of four thousand acres, a very great hardship upon the poor settlers, who were thus obliged to purchase at second hand, and an enhanced price. Harrison brought this subject before Congress, and moved a committee to consider it. Of that committee he was himself appointed chairman; the only instance, it is believed, in which such an honor has ever been conferred upon a Territorial Delegate. He made a report, accompanied by a bill, authorizing the public lands to be sold in alternate half and quarter sections—that is, in alternate tracts of three hundred and twenty and one hundred and sixty acres. The report attracted great attention, as did Harrison's speech in support of it, but the bill was very vehemently opposed. It passed the House however by a large majority. In the Senate the resistance was so great that at length a Committee of Conference was appointed. Harrison was one of the committee, and finally a compromise was agreed to, by which the public lands were to be sold in alternate whole and half sections, that is, in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. This was a great improvement upon the former law; and as at this time settlers began to flow rapidly into Ohio, its beneficial results were instantly felt.

At this session of Congress a bill was passed for dividing the North Western Territory. Ohio became a territory by itself; while all the rest of the N. Western country, including the existing states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and the territory of Wisconsin, were erected into a new territory, by the name of Indiana. After the purchase of Louisiana, that vast country was annexed to the Indian territory, and so remained for some time. Of this new territory General Harrison was appointed Governor. He became, by virtue of his appointment, Superintendent of Indian affairs within his jurisdiction, and in addition he was appointed sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians. We have not room to go into a detail of his territorial administration. Suffice it to say that he was re appointed from time to time, for fourteen years, always at the express request of the inhabitants. His station as Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Indian Commissioner, involved him in complicated negotiations and disputes with the celebrated Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet, the details of which, if we had room for them, would be highly interesting. These troubles at length resulted in the expedition to Tippecanoe, by which the schemes of the Shawnese Chiefs were broken up, and their forces dissipated.

At the breaking out, however, of the war with Great Britain in 1812, all the dangers of an Indian war were renewed and aggravated, and that danger became imminent when the inefficient conduct of General Hull, upon the Detroit frontier, became generally known. A large body of volunteers was organizing in Kentucky, for the protection of the North Western frontier, and General Harrison, whose conduct in the Tippecanoe affair had been highly approved throughout the whole Western country, was sent for by Governor Scott, to advise and aid in their organization and disposition. While in Kentucky, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, orders came from Washington, placing a part of these troops under his command, for the protection of the Indian Territory. The rest were ordered to concentrate, for the purpose of marching to the aid of General Hull. In the meantime letters were received from Hull's army complaining of the inefficiency of Hull, and expressing an earnest wish that Harrison might command the expected reinforcement.

The Kentucky volunteers concurred in this wish, but a difficulty existed, inasmuch as his commission from the U. States did not authorise him to take the command of any troops except those intended to operate within the bounds of his jurisdiction, which at that time embraced only Indiana and Illinois.—Missouri and Michigan having been before this time erected into separate territories. In this dilemma, Governor Scott called together a council of influential persons, among whom were Mr. Shelby, Governor elect, Henry Clay, Speaker of the U. States House of Representatives, and Thomas Todd, Judge of the Federal Circuit Court. In conformity to their advice, Governor Scott gave Harrison a brevet commission of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and placed the detachment marching for Detroit under his command. This appointment was received with universal applause, especially as the surrender of Hull now became known, and General Harrison put the troops instantly in motion, and advanced through Ohio towards the seat of war. In the meantime, however, letters came from Washington, written in ignorance of the surrender of Hull and of the doings in Kentucky, appointing Gen. Winchester to the command of the forces marching on Detroit. Having by this time advanced far into Ohio, relieved fort Wayne, which had been besieged by the Indians, and destroyed the Indian towns on the Wabash, Harrison surrendered the command to Gen. Winchester, much to the regret of the Kentucky volunteers whom he had great difficulty in persuading to submit to their new commander.

Proper representations having been received at Washington, in a short time, and greatly to the satisfaction of the soldiers, dispatches arrived appointing General Harrison commander-in-chief of the Army, and granting him the amplest powers for the conduct of the war.

It is impossible here to give any detailed account of the two compaigns of the North Western Army, which resulted in the recovery of Michigan, and the annihilation of the British Army of Upper Canada, at the battle of the Thames.

These campaigns were conducted in the midst of the greatest difficulties and embarrassments, but at length resulted in a complete triumph. General Harrison was the only American General during that war, who penetrated to any considerable distance into the Canadian territory, who conquered any portion of that territory, or who gained a decisive victory upon British ground. Those who wish to read the details of these campaigns, will find them, with many interesting particulars, in a little volume published by Weeks & Jordan, of Boston, under the title of The People's Presidential Candidate, being the Life of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio; a book to which we are indebted for the materials of this sketch.

After resigning his commission in the army, General Harrison was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians—and he took a leading part in the two treaties of Greenville and of Detroit, by which a final settlement was made of our relations with the North Western tribes. In 1816, he was elected Representative to Congress to fill a vacancy, and for the next two years. While a member of the House, he principally exerted himself with regard to the two great measures; one, a reform of the Militia system, to which unfortunately he failed; the other, the relief by the granting of pensions, of the veteran soldiers of the revolution, and of those wounded or disabled in the late war, in which he succeeded.

In 1824, he was elected from the state of Ohio to the United States Senate, and being appointed chairman of the committee on military affairs, in the place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned, he devoted himself to the duties of that station, besides giving much labor to a consolidation of the pension acts, and the passage of a uniform law to embrace the case of all those who should be deserving of this sort of justice from their country.

In 1828, General Harrison was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia. He arrived at Bogota and entered on the duties of his mission, but was presently recalled by General Jackson.

Since his return from South America, he has lived retired upon his farm at North Bend. Having never been rich, and having spent a large part of his property in the service of his country, as a means of providing for those dependent upon him, and of supporting that plain but ample hospitality in which he has ever indulged, he has accepted the office of Clerk of the Courts for the country in which he resides. In the same way, and for similar reasons, Ex-President Munroe accepted the office and discharged the duties of a Justice of the Peace: a respectable and independent course, which the rich and luxurious may ridicule, but which no true republican can fail to approve.

In 1835, without the assistance of any party machinery, General Harrison was unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency; and notwithstanding there were two other opposition candidates in the field, he received a larger vote than the entire opposition had been able to muster at either of the previous elections, since that of 1828.

In every public station which he has hitherto held, whether as Territorial Delegate, Territorial Governor, Indian Commissioner, Major General in the Army, Representative in Congress, Senator in Congress, or Foreign Minister, he has discharged the duties of it with determined zeal and untiring industry; and more yet, with a patriotic self-devotion and an inflexible *honesty*, which after all are the best qualifications for public office.

LYING TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

A spirited writer in the Annals of Education, specifies several ways in which the art of lying is taught. It is taught in families and in schools. Lies are told to children by hundreds and thousands long before they can speak. This may be done by looks and actions, as well as words. All deception, in the view of the writer, is lying—and undoubtedly he is correct. How much lying, then, there must be in the world.

We will give two examples, illustrative of the way in which lies are taught to children, and by which they are taught to lie:

"You have something on your table, or about your person, which your child manifests a desire to obtain. You tell him it is not fit for him, or attempt to conceal it. How long will it be before he will take another degree in the same craft, and attempt to deceive you in words? It is but a step from the lie in countenance to the lie in action; and but another step from the lie in action to the lie in word or deed."

Take another example: "The child is ill. We wish him to take nauseous medicine.—He is assured that it is agreeable to his taste. We sip a little and assume a cheerful appearance and countenance. But he soon learns that he has been deceived: and how long will it be before he loses all confidence in our veracity; and not only so, but is encouraged to repeat, in his way and sphere, our own unhappy example.

"As a child grows older and becomes more and more acquainted with society, especially with that part of society which ought to be known to him most favorably, does he find a more strict adherence to truth in those around him? Rather does not every thing in this respect wax worse? Does not he find falsehood current everywhere, and almost on all occasions?

"Parents, brothers and sisters smile and look kindly to visiters, and urge them to stay longer or call again soon, with a thousand of the like assurances of friendship; and yet, how common is it as soon as they are out of hearing, not only to criticise their character and manners, but to show by our looks and actions, if we do not say it in words, that we are glad they are gone."

These examples might be multiplied to an indefinite extent. They will prove sufficient, however, for our purposes, if they awaken the attention of our readers to the subject, so that they see how wide spread is the sin of lying; practised in ten thousand ways daily, both by parents and children. The evil is alarming and should be checked. Parents and all who have the charge and instruction of children should see to it, that they deceive not either by word or action. Children are imitators, and are naturally more disposed to imitate a bad example than a good one.

The Mastodon.—It will probably be recollected that nearly a complete skeleton of this marvel of an extinct race of beasts was exhumed near Bucyrus, in Crawford county, Ohio, about a year ago. A skeleton still more perfect, and of large dimensions, was recently discovered in Missouri, about twenty miles south of St. Louis. In no skeleton found before were the tusks implanted in the socket, the superior part of the head in former skeletons being decayed. It is stated that such are the enormous dimensions of the head and tusks of the Missouri skeleton, that it required two stout men to carry the largest of the two tusks, and two yoke of oxen to haul the head and tusks from the place of disinterment to St. Louis. These have been placed by Mr. Roch in the St. Louis Museum, who says: "The tusks were not situated in the same position as those of the elephant, or yet the moose, as was supposed by some. They diverge outwards from the head, with the convexity forward, and the point turning backwards in the same plane with the head; the tusk found in the head measures ten feet one inch from the base to the tip, following the outside of the curvature, and two feet in circumference near the socket. The other tusk measures only nine feet—part of the root is wanting. When placed in the head in their original positions, the distance from tip to tip measures sixteen feet."

EDITORSHIP.

At a dinner recently given by the Newspaper Press Benevolent Association, in London, Lord Lyndhurst, in the course of an excellent speech, made the following remarks concerning the office of an editor:

"It had by degrees, and in the progress of time, become a great and an important profession—it united within itself numerous individuals of great acquirements, of great vigor of intellect, and of great and commanding talent. He knew that many persons entertained a different opinion; he knew that many thought a moderate share of talent was sufficient. That opinion would only result from an ignorance of what the profession really was; and he would say to the person who so thought, although the individual might himself be enlightened, although he might have some portion of literary attainments, he would say to him, "Try your hand." (Cheers.) He would say, "Write, or attempt to write, on some important and popular subject of the day a leading article for a leading newspaper," and he (Lord L.) was satisfied that, if such a person made the attempt, whatever his impressions might previously have been, his notion would be corrected. Still, it was supposed by some that a person of ordinary literary attainments was competent to fill any office of the press. Never was an opinion more unfounded or more fallacious. If they took the department to which he had already adverted—the leading article—it required a combination of qualifications that was extraordinary; the writer must be acquainted with the law and with the constitution of his country in no moderate degree; he must be well informed in the history of his country; he must know something of the constitution of the different states of Europe; he must possess a ready apprehension, great facility of argument, and a style clear, vigorous and manly, with "words that burn," in order successfully to hold his situation. (Cheers.) Were these qualifications of an ordinary character? Of this he was persuaded, that if the proprietors of a newspaper lost the individual who was accustomed to write the leading article, nothing was so difficult as to supply the deficiency.—Encouragements were not wanting, but the individual could not easily be found.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

KEEPING OF MULTICAULIS OVER WINTER.

As great numbers of multicaulis trees will be taken up this fall and kept out of the ground all winter, for purposes of sale, and by many, under an apprehension that they will be injured by the inclemencies of the season, it is deemed proper to devote a portion of the present number, to the best mode of preserving them. Let us be understood, however; if the trees are growing on high dry situations, (the more stoney and gravelly the better,) and the trees are not wanted for any purpose till the opening of spring, the best and most certain method of preserving them, is to leave them where they are. In such situations we have never known a tree, or a limb, or even a bud, to be injured by winter. This is our own practice invariably. We never even take off the cuttings we intend to plant in the spring till we have got the ground ready for them, in March or April. But where early frosts, and late spells of warm weather between them, late planting, &c. have caused a considerable quantity of unripened wood at the extremities to remain at the fall of the leaf, all this unripened wood should be cut off before the severe cold approaches—say immediately after the leaves have fallen,—and buried in the ground as follows: select the highest and driest situation in the field or garden, if possible on the north side of a house, barn, or high board fence, (but not under trees,) where the sun never shines in winter. Lay the cuttings on the top of the ground, side by side, near together but not touching, cover the first layer with loose fine earth one inch. Then lay on another layer of cuttings, side by side, as before, and then another layer of earth, and so on till you have laid all the cuttings down, taking care to press the earth firmly. Then throw on earth, covering the whole about one foot deep, and packing the surface firmly, and forming the top of the pile into the shape of the roof of a house, that it may throw off the water. If you have one thousand branches you wish to preserve, lay down one hundred in each layer, and thus you will have ten layers. The earth which you use should be taken from a ditch which you will dig around the pile; and this ditch will serve as a drain to draw off the water from the pile of cuttings. Care must be taken that no interstices be left among the cuttings, as the confined air in them will cause mildew, and of course the loss of the cuttings. The situation should be protected from the sun as much as possible, that the pile may remain frozen all winter, as it is the occasional freezing and *thawing* that injures unripened wood. It should not be exposed to the dripping from the eaves of the house, or from trees, as that saturates the pile with water. This unripened wood, thus preserved, if taken from the pile in the spring and immediately planted, without unnecessary exposure to the air, will grow and make as fine trees as the best matured wood.

Where trees must necessarily be taken up and kept out of the ground during winter, the best mode of preserving them, is to bury their roots in the ground in an erect position, in some situation perfectly protected from the sun. Where a large number are to be protected, a long shed that will shelter them from the sun, should be erected, open at the sides and ends, that a free passage may be afforded for the air. The situation should be the highest and driest at command, and the more open to a northern exposure the better.

Once for all, let it be said, that the morus multicaulis is never injured by cold, however intense it may be; that they are only injured in winter by the sudden application of heat while in a frozen state, and that the only protection they require during winter, is to be protected from HEAT, at all times.

Supposing that a shed, as above mentioned, has been erected for the purpose, the trees may be set as close as possible, merely throwing a little earth between the roots, and when all are set, the trees left standing as if they had grown there. If any part of the roots appear above ground, they should be covered by the application of a shovel full of earth. If the soil be of a sandy quality, it is the best. Clay soil should be avoided, as it cannot be placed about the roots without leaving cavities, which will cause mildew.

Cellars, open at the north and south sides, will answer a good purpose, provided they are on high situations; but if at the foot of hills, they will not do, unless on the north side of the hill, as they are apt to be too damp, and thus in warm spells of weather, to engender mildew.

The next best plan for the preservation of trees, is that laid down for the preservation of unripe wood, at the beginning of this paper. It is a very laborious plan where a large number of trees are to be preserved, but is worthy of all the labour required in the present state of things—where the tree is so valuable.

When trees have been preserved by burying, as in the case of unripe wood, they are in so delicate a condition in the spring as to be incapable of bearing much exposure to the dry atmosphere without injury, and, therefore, should be planted as soon as possible after being taken out of the pile.

When trees are preserved in close cellars, in sand, they are apt to become mildewed, and of course killed. If they are entirely buried in sand in a close cellar, they are often preserved in perfect condition, but are liable to grow, from the warmth of the cellar, and thus become injured. In such cases the only remedy is to ventilate the cellar by opening windows on the north and south sides, and keeping ice in the cellar, and thus cooling it. Take it for granted, that you cannot hurt the trees by cold in any situation where the sun cannot shine on them.

Be careful of the roots of the trees, when taken up from the ground where they grow, the roots should not be exposed to the sun, nor to frost in the open air. For if the root be injured by drying or by frost, the whole tree may be lost. The root is the most delicate part of the tree, and when that is injured, the whole tree is almost certain to be lost. If the root be frozen, and suddenly exposed to the sun, the tree is inevitably destroyed. We have seen trees that presented a fine healthy appearance, they looked plump, the buds sound; but on examining the roots we found them shrivelled, or mildewed, in spots, the bark rotten and easily removed. These would generally be taken for good trees for cuttings, and we have seen many such sold for propagation. But on cutting up these trees into cuttings there will appear a dark coloured ring around the wood under the bark, showing that decay has commenced. The buds of the cuttings will generally grow an inch or two, but then, not being capable of making roots, they wither and die. We have seen millions of cuttings fail from this cause, and in this way the past season. The cause of the injury was, probably, the freezing of the roots and their exposure to sun or air while so frozen: or the roots may have become shrivelled and dry from exposure, and thus lost their vital circulation.

The multicaulis may be kept in perfect condition from the fall of the leaf in the fall, till late planting time in the spring; may be transported from country to country, and passed from hand to hand, with proper care. From the time it ceases growing in the fall, till the proper season for its commencing growth again in the spring, it may with proper attention be used as an article of merchandise, with perfect safety. But it cannot '*stand every thing.*' The roots must never be allowed to become dry, nor will it do to keep them moist by the application of water. They must be able to take up from the surrounding medium, whether that be earth, moss, or sand, that peculiar moisture, (or water in an extremely minute division of its particles,) adapted to the extremely small absorbent vessels of its roots. You will drown a tree by a long continued immersion in water, as well as an animal; whereas, if the roots had been surrounded by moist earth, or moss, it could have imbibed a sufficient degree of moisture to preserve it. Keep the roots from becoming dry by exposure to the air, or the sun; and from being frozen; or, if frozen, from exposure to the air, light, or sunshine, and you may rely upon the trees being preserved.

Purchasers of trees are cautioned against receiving, either in the fall, winter, or spring, any tree as sound, the bark of which has become *shrivelled*. It is as much a sign of death in vegetation, as is the recession of the blood from the surface of animals a sign of death in them. It is true that the multicaulis is so tenacious of life that we can sometimes resuscitate a tree after the bark has become shrivelled and dry; but it is difficult, and not often accomplished. At all events, purchasers should never receive trees in that condition. We attribute most of the failures of cuttings the past season, to the bad condition of the cuttings planted. We saw many trees sold, and planted too, the bark of which had become perfectly shrivelled and dry, and were greatly surprised at the singular delusion of both seller and buyer. Let purchasers also examine the roots of the trees they purchase. If they are shrivelled and very dry, or, if the bark be rotten to any extent, reject them; for, though the tops be plump and fresh, the injury to the roots will have extended to the whole top under the bark, though it cannot be seen. As above remarked, on cutting the body of the tree, a dark color will be observed around the surface of the wood under the bark, and the cuttings will not make roots.

G. B. S.

The "Faculty of Maryland," at its last annual meeting, resolved to publish a quarterly journal, to be entitled the "Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal," and appointed an Editorial Committee.

WHIG POLITICAL CREED.

A great Whig Festival recently took place at La Grange, Tenn. at which there were many distinguished guests from all parts of the Union. The following synopsis of the principles of the Whigs, which had been compiled by the committee, was read on the occasion and received by the people with acclamation. To the great Republican principles embodied therein, every Whig will pledge his cheerful and hearty support.

1. A majority of the people to rule in all cases, under the constitution.

2. The rights of the minority, as secured by the constitution, to be held sacred and inviolable.

3. Government is designed for the benefit of the whole people, and not of a party.—No public officer should place the welfare of his party before that of the country.

4. A pure and free elective franchise, uninfluenced by executive patronage.—When we see an executive officer busy in elections, we naturally conclude he has forgotten his duty to the public, and is thinking of his *hire*.

5. A curtailment, by law, of the patronage of the federal executive. Executive patronage which was originally too great, is now ten-fold greater than at first, and if not checked by the people, will soon be ten times greater than it is. The patronage has increased, and is still rapidly increasing, and ought to be diminished—otherwise its use for the advancement of party ends, and the promotion of personal ambition, will prove fatal to the liberties of the people.

6. "One term for the presidency."—While an incumbent is suffered to look forward to a re election, the interests of the nation will be forgotten, in the anxiety to secure the desired event, and the highest officer of the nation presents the humiliating spectacle of electioneering for votes. When it is understood that but one term will be tolerated by the people, the motive to use the patronage of the government for personal agrandizement is removed, and the government will be administered upon pure republican principles.

7. Members of Congress should not be appointed to executive offices during the term for which they have been elected, nor within two years after it expires—Thus removing every impediment in the way of an independent and unbiassed representative body, and removing all temptation from the immediate servants of the people and the States.

8. Strict economy in the expenses of government, and taxation to be limited to the actual wants of an economical Administration of the affairs of the government.

9. Strict accountability in all public officers; the entire reform of abuses, and an honest and faithful discharge of duty to the country.

10. No proscription for opinion's sake—honesty, faithfulness and ability, being the only true qualifications for office.

11. A National Bank upon sound principles, as the only means of securing a uniform and sound currency for the people; and the best agency for keeping, transferring and disbursing the public revenue. Some agency is necessary for performing these duties for the treasury, and a National Bank is most proper for attaining the end, and consequently is not prohibited by the constitution.

12. The currency of the country not to be tampered with and unsettled for party purposes.—No doubtful experiments to blast the prospects and embarrass the business of the people, but a sound, safe, convenient and permanent currency; the same for the government and for the people.

13. A simple and strict construction of the constitution.—The powers granted to be exercised for the good of the whole people; doubtful powers, and those not granted, or not necessary and most proper to carry into effect those clearly granted, to be scrupulously avoided.

14. A strict accountability of the representative to his constituents, and obedience to the popular will, when fairly expressed.

15. The right of property, the freedom of conscience, the freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press, strictly guarded and scrupulously respected.

ORIGIN OF THE WHIG PARTY.

In his reply to an invitation to a public dinner at Louisville, Kentucky, which he declined, Governor Tyler thus speaks of the origin and principles of the Whig party, and the objects for which it is contending. Gov. T. says:

"The Whig party had its origin, and finds its cement in the patriotic desire to arrest and correct the errors, on cardinal points of public policy, of the late and present administration, involving in their consequences the fate of free institutions. While differences of opinion may exist among members on certain points, yet the platform of principle is broad enough for each and all to stand upon to do battle in the name of a common cause. We seek to discover that union of the purse and of the sword in the same hands, which was for the first time asserted by the late President in his celebrated proclamation, and which, with the short interval of some few months, has continued ever since. We war against that immense power of patronage which, permitted to sleep during all the time of our political history up to the last ten years, was then suddenly awakened, and by its influence has threatened to make the Executive Department superior and dictatorial. We do battle in order to restore the Senate of the United States, the immediate representation of the State sovereignties, to the condition from which it was degraded by the expunging resolution, by which it was declared in substance to be incapable of guarding and protecting the constitution and laws, even *by a mere resolve*. We seek to restore the reign of economy in the public expenditures, which have of late years so fearfully increased. These are among the great leading objects of the Whig party, which being kept continually in view, entitle it to be denominated the great reform party, not in name merely, but in verity and truth. It cannot be other than successful, if it shall unitedly worship at the shrine of principle, and shall regard men as the mere agents to consummate its objects. That the secondiderations will be sufficient to induce union and cordial co operation, I will not pretend myself to doubt; and that union and co operation will inevitably lead to triumph, the signs of the times sufficiently indicate."

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Mr. Legare's Speech.

We are indebted to the New York American for the annexed extract from Mr. Legare's speech, delivered at the Syracuse Convention. It is truly an eloquent and powerful exposition of that Jacobinical spirit, which, under the usurped name of *Democracy*, is ravaging our land, and threatening to uproot, from its very foundations, the whole structure of social life:

"Some of these demagogues set up for exclusive friends of the poor man;—and what did they do to promote his welfare? Did they teach him to trust in Providence, to conciliate the sympathy and esteem of his fellow men, or to put his own shoulder to the wheel? Did they dwell for his encouragement, upon the unspeakable blessings with which he was surrounded in this country—emphatically the country of the poor man? Did they point to the glorious results with which it was covered all over—of industry stimulated by poverty, and relying, under heaven only, on an honest heart and a good right arm? Did they tell him that his mighty state, of whose beauty and grandeur he (Mr. Legare,) had, until a few days past, but a very inadequate conception, was one vast monument of what Poverty and Labor, with good morals, could achieve in a few generations? Did they speak to him of the Astors and Girards, who, beginning in a condition as humble as his, had risen to be more than the princes of the earth?—No! No! The language they held to him was in a far different strain—it was the language which "the tempter, ere the destroyer of mankind," addressed to *his* victims—the language of pride, envy, despite and despair. They *did*, indeed, unlock to him the strong boxes of the rich, but not with a view to awaken in him the generous and comfortable emulation which their example was so well fitted to inspire. They *did* speak to him of the Astors and Girards—but they did not tell him that these colossal fortunes were the natural fruit and the appropriate reward of long years of patient, indefatigable industry, of sagacious enterprise, of sober self-denial, of nights of watching and of anxious days, of perseverance amid discouragement, of courage and consistency under misfortune and difficulty—they did not tell him this, and then say "go and do thou likewise, for thou canst." They taught him to sit down and fold his arms in repining, querulous listlessness and indolence—to hate all business but politics, and to look upon the commonwealth as his spoil—to revolt against his destiny without making one effort to better his condition—to blaspheme the God who had cast his lot in this most blessed of all lands—to curse his brother, whose crime was that he had set him an example of successful industry—to find fault and virtually to rebel against the institutions of his country, which had protected him in every right, and offered him inducements to the exercise of every talent and capacity. Instead of putting into his hands the plough or the spade, the axe and the plane, instead of pointing to the ship or the counting house, they armed him with the torch of the incendiary, and if not with the dagger of the assassin, yet with the far more unsparing sword of revolutionary vengeance—and when they had thus completely corrupted and debauched him—perverted his understanding with the sophistry of hell, filled his heart with the gall of bitterness, darkened and perplexed all his views of his own condition and of the condition of society—when they had driven him to phrenzy and desperation, and made him fit only for the cell of the maniac or the felon, they capped the climax of these offences against society by a still greater crime—by that inexpiable crime of which the Jacobins of France had been said to be guilty—the crime of rendering liberty itself odious! They blasphemed and prostituted the very name—the sacred name—of popular government, and they called the desperate, the dupe and the victim of *their* wickedness—"A Democracy."

"The annexed extract from the speech of Mr. Rives, at the Lopez Court House dinner, most clearly indicates the motives that impelled him to withhold a support from the favorite measure of the Administration, the sub treasury. What infatuation has the highest aims of patriotism, could induce a man, on whom the rays of Court favor fell warm and bland, to turn from their grateful influence, and waste hopes and fortune, as rather such was hope and fortune, with a small band of Conservatives. *Washington Chron.*

"No one, fellow citizens, could have had more or stronger motives of a personal nature to adhere to and support Mr. Van Buren's Administration, than I have had. I voted for, and cordially sustained his election to his present elevated station, in the honest belief that he would conduct the affairs of the country with prudence, and in conformity to sound republican principles. I naturally wished, therefore, to justify the correctness of my choice by finding cause to uphold, as far as I could, the wisdom of his measures. Other inducements of a more positive character, were not wanting to make it the interest of whatever ambition I might possess, to support his administration. There was nothing in the way of official advancement, that I could have desired, which was not placed at my disposal, or within my reach. On the other hand, I knew well, from the history of political proscriptions in all countries, and especially in our own, that, if yielding to an imperious sense of duty to my country, I should fearlessly oppose any favorite measure of the Administration, what a storm of vengeance and denunciation I should draw down upon my own head. I knew all this as well then as I know it now, when I have experienced it all. But in the high trust with which the generous confidence of my state had clothed me, I did not feel myself at liberty to take counsel either of my interests or my fears."

From the Empire State.

WHERE ARE THE FEDERALISTS!

There are thousands of good men now in the Whig ranks who were Federalists in 1801, '7, and '12—who honestly supported John Adams against Jefferson and Clinton against Madison. We do not seek to deny or conceal this—we are not aware that it needs palliation. They probably acted as they thought right, and are not criminal, even though mistaken. We do not care to dig into the grave of dead controversies—let them sleep with the events which called them into being. We regard no man as less a Patriot—we shrink from no man's fellowship—because he once acted in politics with George Washington, John Jay, and John Marshall.

But our adversaries take a different and most dishonest course. They pretend to feel a great horror of Federalists and Federalism, but they coax them into their ranks whenever they can get them. Men who have ever been Federalists, who still are Federalists—who never denied, and indignantly refuse to deny, their attachment to that disbanded party—are caressed by their leaders and welcomed to their seats of honor. Who does not know that this is truth?—that in this State the *Van Rensselaers*, the *Vanderpools*, the *Bleeckers*, the *McKowns*, with *Fowlers*, *Prentiss*, *Sterling*, &c., &c., who were the foremost champions of Federalism, are now enjoying the highest offices in the gift of the Van Buren party? These are the men with whom the Magician dines, sups, and lodges, though he condescends to shake hands with the 'Democracy.' He knows they are good men and true, many of them—he delights in their society and their support—and he thinks not one whit the worse of them when they tell him that in principle they are Federlists as their fathers were before them; and that they fully believe that this country never held a more patriotic and upright party than that which rallied around George Washington, and was defeated and overthrown by the mismanagement of John Adams.

Whenever a Loco-Foco breaks out into one of the customary tirades of that party against Federalists and Federalism, the only answer he requires or deserves is, for instance, a reminding that the leading Loco-Foco Member of Congress from this State (Aaron Vanderpool) and the leading Loco Foco editor of this city (Wm C. Bryant,) were both bitter Federalists in the days of Federalism, and supporters of *John Adams* and *Rufus King*, against Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

"Well, your Great Regulator is gone!" is the exulting exclamation of the Minglings and small lights of Loco Focoism all about the city. Short as this exclamation is, it yet contains two gross falsehoods. We will here deal with but one of them. The Whigs *never* regarded the mammoth Pennsylvania Bank as a Regulator of the Currency. On the contrary they have always maintained that with any confidence and harmonious action between the Banks and the Government, frequent and disastrous convulsions were inevitable. Not even Biddle himself, with all his cunning and flummery, ever pretended that the Philadelphia institution, as it has existed for the last five years, was a regulator of the Currency. The *Whig* Regulator was destroyed when Gen. Jackson, after Vetoing the National Bank, usurped the power of Removing the Deposites. Since then, the Currency has been under Loco-Foco regulation altogether. The course of things for the last three years has been just such as Webster and Clay predicted in 1832. And now, as one mischief after another is evolved, Loco-Focoism presents its brazen face and exclaims—"There! see how *Whig regulation* of the Currency comes on!" Shame on the shameless impostors! *N. Y. Whig.*

"Even at first sight, it seems reasonable that an independent nation should have an independent National Treasury." Thus commences the leading article in the last New Era. And this is the sort of logic which is expected to win the People of the United States to acquiescence in the project of Van Buren, Benton, and Gouge. It has pleased the demagogues to christen their bantling "the *independent* treasury," and therefore the People must swallow it without a murmur. But *how* is it independent? —Whether kept in Banks or in Sub-Treasuries, its safety will still be *dependent* in some degree upon the honesty of those entrusted with its custody? If they Swartwout, the money is gone, and all your threatened penalties of imprisonment, &c. &c., only lock the stable-door after the horse is stolen. But down with all reasoning! up with Loco Focoism! why shouldn't an independent People have an independent Treasury,—like France, Turkey, and China, where the office-holders get gold and silver, but the laboring classes get no meat and too often famish for want of bread.—Such is the policy of Loco-Focoism. *Ib.*

When John Quincy Adams was President of the United States, One Hundred and Eighty-five Custom House officers in all, were sufficient for this Port. Now, though the Revenue has but slightly, if at all increased, their number is swelled to more than FOUR HUNDRED, and the money paid them is more than DOUBLED. Why is this? Because the Custom House has become a great Political Engine. It is the very Citadel of Loco-Focoism. Its "Hirelings" are the arrangers of tickets, the drummers up of meetings, the contributors and solicitors of funds, the stump orators and pensioned defenders of the Administration. The Jackson party, when out of power, complained of Official Interference in Elections; but was there any thing like this? No! nothing like it. Shall it be endured? Shall our Custom Houses make our rulers, and shape the public policy of the country? Answer us, true disciples of Jefferson! *Ib.*

Consistency.—The Carolinian denounces Mr. Deberry upon a bare suspicion (not only unsupported by a particle of evidence, but contradicted by facts,) that he is in favor of a high Tariff; and yet supports Mr. Van Buren, who voted for the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828—those bills of abomination, which the South groaned under until they had nearly produced bloodshed. It is, in the eyes of the Carolinian, an unpardonable sin for Mr. Clay once to have supported the Tariff; and an unpardonable sin in Mr. Deberry to be suspected by the Carolinian; but Gen. Jackson, who voted for the Tariff of 1824, and Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnston, Benton, Buchanan, Dickinson, &c., who voted for the Tariff of 1828, are marvellous proper men for the South to support, according to the Carolinian. Mr. Clay was author of the bill which reduced the Tariff of 1828, and yet he is denounced; whilst Mr. Van Buren, who aided in fastening that Tariff on the South, is lauded as the friend of the South! Oh rare humbug!

Fayetteville Obs.

The Sub-Treasury.—The National Intelligencer has re published the ayes and noes on the sub-treasury question, when it was first introduced to Congress. This is done for the special edification of those members of Congress, who are now so furiously in favor of that measure, of whom almost all, who were then members of the House, voted against it. At that time, the Globe pronounced it "disorganizing" and "unconstitutional." The Richmond Inquirer said that it was "incompatible with republican institutions;" and the Albany Argus declared it to be a measure of "monstrous corruption." It is strange how the experience of a few years of defaulting and run-away sub-treasurers, since the system has been in operation, "in spite of all lamentations," has enlightened these consistent prints upon this important measure.

Providence Journal.

The Richmond Whig appropriately brings to mind the remark of T. H. Benton, in a letter, that "another suspension by the banks may be necessary to carry through this great measure"—meaning the sub-Treasury. This has been the whole and sole desire of the government. "Give us a 'suspension,'" say they, "and we can carry the sub-Treasury." They have succeeded in their efforts—and perhaps will succeed in obtaining their darling measure. We shall at any rate see how far they can succeed in repairing the mischief they have accomplished. The people of all parties will look anxiously for the result. *Balt. Pat.*

Punishment of Death.—The following important statement has been recently published by the committee of the British Anti-Capital Punishment Society.

In the year 1821, there were 114 executions in England and Wales. In 1828 the number was reduced to 53; in 1836 to 17; and in 1838 it was only 6. That this change has been effected without diminishing, even in the slightest degree, the security of the persons and properties of men, is a matter of the clearest evidence, the evidence of actual experience, which cannot be disputed or falsified. The Government returns prove that there have been *fewer* highway robberies in the last five years with 5 executions, than in the preceding five years with 38 executions;—that there have been fewer acts of burglary and house breaking in the last six years, with only three executions, than in the preceding six years, when 56 persons suffered death for those crimes;—that there has been less horse-stealing in the last nine years, without any execution, than in the preceding nine years, during which, for that offence alone, 40 convicts were sent to the scaffold.

A Dutch paper states that a man, employed on the Haarlem and Amsterdam rail road, fitted up one of the carriages a few days back, with sails, and profiting by a favorable wind, started with several passengers, and arrived at Amsterdam in a very short time, without any other propelling power than the wind.

From the Milton Spectator.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Caswell county, held at Yanceyville, on Tuesday the 1st of October, on motion, James Mebane, esq., was called to preside, who, on taking the Chair, addressed the assembly in explanation of the objects of the meeting; after which, Major P. A. Haralson and N. H. McCaine, esq., were appointed Secretaries. Whereupon, on motion of A. S. Yancey, a committee of five were appointed by the Chair to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the subjects on which they met to deliberate. The chair appointed the following persons to compose said committee, viz: John Kerr, esq. A. S. Yancey, esq., Major P. A. Haralson, Dr. A. Gunn and W. M. Lewis, esq., who, after retiring for a short time, returned, and through J. Kerr, esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas, the true Republican party of this country was originally formed, and through a succession of administrations of the General Government, was united and sustained by adhering steadfastly to the support of simplicity and economy in the operations of the Government, and by their opposition to the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the rights of the states, and of the Executive upon the other departments of the Government and the liberties of the people; and whereas, during the Administration of Martin Van Buren, the expenditures of the General Government have been thrice as great as they were ever known to be except during the late war, under any other Administration, not excepting that of J. Q. Adams, which has been so much denounced for extravagance; and whereas, by his wasteful expenditure of the public money, in rewarding favorites and by appointing men to office, not because they are either competent or faithful, but for their zeal as political partizans, and by removing from office those who do not agree with *him* in opinion, however honest, capable, or faithful they be, and by openly encouraging through his organs the interference of office-holders in elections, Martin Van Buren has actually brought the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and thereby encroached not only upon the rights of the states whose elections should be free and uncontrolled by foreign influence, but upon the most precious liberty of the people themselves, who have a right to exercise their own free choice without the fear of proscription, or the hope of reward: and whereas, the present Administration, in seeking to secure to itself by the establishment of the Sub-Treasury system, the entire control not only of the military arm of the Government, which it already possesses, but the immense additional influence necessarily consequent upon the custody of the millions of money which are continually arising from our various sources of revenue, is in the opinion of this meeting, grasping at a power infinitely beyond any hitherto claimed for the National Executive, by the most ardent advocates of federal authority, and which, should it be obtained, would place our liberties at the mercy of those who would have for the perpetration of their own power, the means of bribery, on the one hand, for the corrupt, and of forcible subjugation, on the other, for the pure and patriotic—the purse and the sword—and whereas, in urging the adoption of this measure upon the country after its repeated rejection by the people themselves as expressed in the primary assemblies, the present Administration manifests a disregard for public sentiment wholly at variance with republican principles, and repugnant to their own professions of respect to the principle of Democracy:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we will adhere firmly to the support of the ancient principles of the Republican party, and consequently, will by every fair and honorable means oppose the re-election of Martin Van Buren.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire to see the administration of the General Government restored to the purity which characterized it in the early Republican days of James Madison, and that we would be perfectly satisfied not only with the currency, but the entire system of policy left us by that venerated statesman and patriot.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed convention to be held at Harrisburg in December next, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that we deem it expedient that North Carolina should be represented therein.

Resolved, That we decidedly prefer Henry Clay of Kentucky to any other man in the nation for the Presidency, because of the distinguished services he has rendered to his country in the most perilous vicissitudes through which it has passed, and because we believe him eminently qualified by his honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we likewise approve of a proposition to hold a convention of Whigs at Raleigh on the 12th of November next, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of this state, and that for that office we decidedly prefer John M. Morehead, esq., of Guilford, who by his superior practical talent as a statesman, is eminently qualified to fill the executive chair of a state, distinguished for her Republican purity and simplicity.

When the foregoing preamble and resolutions had been read and adopted, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to represent the Whigs of Caswell in the Convention to be held at Raleigh, viz: James Mebane, esq., W. M. Lewis, esq., and Major P. A. Haralson.

On further motion, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates from the other counties composing the Ninth Congressional district in Convention at Wentworth, on Tuesday of next Superior Court of Rockingham, to nominate representatives to the Harrisburg Convention, viz: John Kerr, esq., A. S. Yancy, esq., and N. H. McCain, esq.

Before the meeting was adjourned, the chairman rose and made a few happy, forcible, and impressive remarks upon the aspect of the political parties of the present day, in which he ably vindicated the Whig party against the charge of federalism, which has unblushingly been preferred against it, and showed that the present democratic party is, in principle and practice, what was the true federal party in the days of the elder Adams.—These remarks were heard with intense interest, and responded to by loud bursts of applause.

JAMES MEBANE, *Ch'n.*
P. A. Haralson, } *Secretaries.*
N. H. McCain, }

In Boston, on Friday, Edward Raymond, broker, was tried for a violation of the lottery law of Massachusetts, which forbids the sale of lottery tickets. The principal witness against him was Thos. Thompson, formerly a dry goods dealer in Washington street, near Raymond's office. He testified that he had bought from time to time of the prisoner, within a year, a very large number of lottery tickets, at prices varying from one to sixteen dollars each. It also appeared that he had recently failed, and that Mr. Wm. Curtis, to whom he was indebted several thousand dollars, on discovering that Thompson had spent so much money for lottery tickets, make the complaint in the present case. Thompson said he had drawn but few prizes, and those were invested in tickets. It also appeared that he was in the custom of selling goods below cost to raise money.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty; rendering the prisoner liable to a fine of $12,000.

Line of Packets between Charleston and Liverpool.—A line of packet ships, *owned in Charleston*, to run *monthly* between Charleston and Liverpool, is to be set in operation on the first of February next. On the first day of every month there will be a departure from Charleston for Liverpool, and on the 15th of every month a departure from Liverpool for Charleston. The ships to compose this line are the *Chicora* and the *Thomas Bennett*, both built in this port, the *Liverpool*, and the *Mondora*.

Charleston paper.

The city council of Charleston have already determined to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Hayne.

Going West.—The Wabash (Ia.) Courier of the 5th inst. states that the number of emigrants going West, by the National Road, through that place, is immense—far exceeding that of any previous year. That paper says: "For some weeks past this great national highway has been literally crowded with the wagons, horses, stock, and all the peraphernalia of emigration. Both the ferries across the Wabash at this point are kept going from day-light till a late hour at night, frequently passing as many as 100 wagons per day! From a recent trip north of this place, we discover that these remarks are equally applicable, though in a less degree, to all the main thoroughfares to the great West."

The English government has offered a premium of £200 for the best plan, and £100 for the second best, for carrying into effect the act of Parliament relative to the penny postage. The notice had been published in the Continental journals.

The state of manufactures and trade does not appear to have declined since the last accounts. From most of the manufacturing districts, the accounts are encouraging, though American cotton had declined a trifle. The demand, however, was steady.

France has acknowledged the independence of Texas—England refused to do so.

Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, did not succeed in negotiating a loan in Europe for Texas.

The total abstinence societies in Great Britain enrol nine hundred thousand members.

Letters from Constantinople state that the negotiations between the Ambassadors of the European powers and Mehemet Ali, had assumed a more pacific appearance. It was believed that Mehemet would acquiesce in the terms proposed.

Singular Circumstance.—On Thursday, the 29th, a Mrs. Stone in Louisville, left her child lying upon the floor, while she went a few steps for a bucket of water. Hearing a scream she turned and saw a hog running across the street dragging the child by its foot. By the assistance of some men who were passing by, the child was rescued without very material injury, but not without some difficulty, as the animal seemed little disposed to give up its prize. The child was about eight months old and entirely within the door when seized by the hog.

United States Bank.—Mr. John McKim, jr. of Baltimore, offers in the papers of that city, one hundred thousand dollars worth of real estate at a fair valuation for the United States Bank Stock, of the State of Pennsylvania, at par, or for United States Bank notes at par.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 24.

General William H. Harrison.—We have placed in our first page to-day, an interesting biographical sketch of the life and services of Gen. William Henry Harrison, copied from the Boston Atlas. It will be seen that, in the ardor of his patriotism, and with laudable ambition, he entered into the service of his country when but nineteen years of age, in the capacity of Ensign. So great was his usefulness, and so sagacious and enterprising his action, that from this humble position he rapidly rose to higher stations, and in a very few years was elected a delegate to Congress, and soon after Governor of the North Western Territory, at which time he was but twenty-six years of age. Of this territory he continued governor fourteen years, and conducted the affairs of his office, and the various other duties entrusted to his management, so much to the satisfaction of the government and the people, that he acquired for himself great popularity. On the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812, he promptly marched to the defence of the north western frontier, and was appointed major general and commander in chief of the north western army. In this situation he covered himself with honor, and at the close of the war his reputation stood as high as any of our military commanders, not excepting even Gen. Jackson. In 1816 he was elected a representative to Congress, and in 1824 to the Senate of the United States, from the state of Ohio; and in 1828 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Colombia. His patriotic enthusiasm, and the faithfulness and ability which he displayed in the many important offices which he has filled, are fresh in the recollection of many of his fellow citizens, and a large portion of them, therefore, have been, and still are, desirous of elevating him to the highest office in the gift of the people. In 1836 he received 73 electoral votes for President of the United States; and he is still a prominent candidate for that office. Highly, however, as we value him for his services, and esteem him for his patriotic virtues, we are not now inclined to advocate his claim to the Presidency. The experience which we have had of the evils resulting from the elevation of one "military chieftain," should be, in our opinion, good cause for hesitating before we lend our aid in the elevation of another. Ours is not, and we hope never will be, a military government; and it is not, therefore, for military services that we would elevate any one to high stations in the republic, particularly when we have men of more exalted talents, of greater experience in the affairs of civil government, and graced with shining virtues—such, for instance, as HENRY CLAY. Still, we are disposed to give to Gen. Harrison all the honor due for his services, and have placed before our readers this short sketch of his life, that they may judge with how little propriety he has been styled "Granny Harrison," or "the petticoat General," by those who would asperse the character of even a Washington, if he stood in the way of their favorite.

Since our last, we understand that the banks of Virginia, and of our own state, have followed the example of the banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and suspended specie payments. The banks of Rhode Island have also suspended. In all the other New England states, and in the state and city of New York, the banks, with two or three exceptions, continued to pay.

The stock of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States fell to 70, but at the last dates had risen again to 82.

The City Council of Baltimore have it in contemplation to issue corporation certificates to the amount of 400,000 dollars, in denominations from fifty cents to two dollars, in order to supply the deficiency in small change.

The banks of Norfolk have been requested, by a public meeting of the citizens, to re-issue the one and two dollar bills in their possession.

It is said that the notes of New York Banks have wholly disappeared from circulation in that city. Their place is supplied by the notes of the New England Banks.

The Charleston Courier of Saturday says: Our monetary affairs at present, are in a wretched condition. The banks have discounted very little paper for several weeks, and our money market is tight, beyond all precedence.

Tennessee Legislature.—This body met on Monday, the 7th instant. In the Senate, T. S. Love (V. B.) was elected Speaker, W. K. Hill, Clerk, and William Martin, Assistant Clerk. The vote stood: Van Buren 13, Whig 10.

In the other House, Jonas E. Thomas was elected Speaker, Granville S. Crockett Clerk, and Lycurgus Winchester Assistant Clerk. The vote stood, V. Buren 42, Whig 33.

Georgia.—Forty-two counties of Georgia give Dougherty (Whig) 15,834—McDonald 13,517 votes.

Whig Convention.—The proceedings of several other Whig meetings have been received, besides those in to-day's paper, and there is now, no longer, any question that the approaching Whig Convention will be one of the most imposing bodies ever assembled in this state.—We augur great benefits to the Whig cause, from its assembling, and trust we shall not be disappointed. The more numerously attended the Convention is, the better the effect will be upon the public mind; and we hope, therefore, no one, honored with the appointment of delegate, will fail to make his personal appearance in this city on the 12th of November.

Raleigh Register.

The boiler of a steam engine exploded a few days since, on the Petersburg and Gaston road, and killed the engineer and black attendant. Since then, on the Raleigh and Gaston road, the mail train of cars ran over a man named Myrick, near Warrenton, and broke his leg. He was drunk and asleep on the track.

On the 23d of last month, while a party of persons were felling timber, a few miles west of Statesville, Iredell county, a limb descended on John Taylor, who was instantly killed, his head being literally crushed to pieces. Mr. Taylor was 24 years old—the son of Caswell Taylor, of Randolph.

As the contest in New Jersey turned in a great measure upon the question of the recent dispute as to the returned members of Congress from the state, it is pretty strong proof that the Whig members have not only the legal right to their seats, but that they were elected, as they are certainly now sustained, by a majority of the voters of the state.

Alex. Gaz.

More Indian Murders.—The Tallahasse Star of the 2d inst. says that on the 27th ultimo a party of Indians attacked the house of Mr. Bunch on the Wakulla, murdered Mrs. Bunch and one child, and burned the house; also fired on, and wounded badly, Mrs Whitaker, living neighbor to Mr. Bunch. A detachment of the "3 minute men" started on Monday morning in pursuit of the Indians, the sad news not having reached Tallahassee until Sunday night at 11 o'clock.

Morus Multicaulis.—The Richmond Compiler states that an auction sale of 5000 Morus Multicaulis Trees at Messrs. Templeman & Dickenson's, was made on the 10th inst. at two cents per tree, to be paid on the delivery of the trees in November. None of the trees were under five feet high, and they were of luxuriant growth. 100,000 trees were offered at the same time by the foot, but there was no bid.

Silk.—Arrangements are making to accommodate as many as 1,000 delegates to a National Silk Convention, to be held at Washington on the 10th of December, for the exhibition of the many specimens of American manufactured silks to be brought in competition for the prizes offered by the American Silk Society.

The Rev. Mr. Marston, of Gettysburg, Pa., planted a pound weight of Rohan potatoes last spring, in a clayey soil, and without any manure except a small quantity of ashes, and on weighing the produce there was found to be one hundred and forty-six pounds.

The Bank of the United States and the Paris Bankers.—The following paragraph is from the New York Express:

"Only one Bill of the United States Bank has been returned to this country, and that was a bill of ninety thousand francs—less than twenty thousand dollars; which in the negotiations at Paris slipped back to this country, and was instantly paid by the Bank here. All the other bills have been accepted, and we know that those on France will be met. Those on England are accepted, and it is believed they will be paid. Since the acceptance, over two millions of dollars have been sent forward to meet them.—It is now stated, and by authority, that Hottinguer & Co. of Paris were bound by their agreement to honor these drafts. If this be true, their want of good faith has been of incalculable injury to the institution and to the Public.

Loco Focoism or Agrarianism in Africa.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Wilson, Missionary at Cape Palmas, dated Oct. 1838.

In his remarks on the Grebo tribe, and some others inhabiting the coast, he says:

"The will of the people is the law of the land, and no man can prosper who does not conciliate public opinion. If he is more successful than the rest of his townsmen in accumulating property, he becomes the subject of jealousy, and he lifts his head above the common level only to be brought down. Some charge or other is preferred against him. He has grown too saucy—he has defrauded the people—he is guilty of witchcraft—or something of the kind is got up as a pretext for confiscating his property, and in the course of a few hours he is reduced from affluence (the fruits of a long life of industry and economy) to abject poverty."

This is African Agrarianism, or Loco Focoism, and abundantly accounts for the poverty, and misery, and degradation and slavery in which the whole of Africa is found. Who will labor, or who will economise and save, where all property is held by so precarious a tenure?

GREAT FIRE AT MOBILE,

FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, October 8.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

ELEVEN SQUARES DESTROYED BY FIRE!!

We have only time this morning, before going to press, to announce the occurrence of the most awful and destructive fire which ever before occurred in our unfortunate and ill-starred city. Last night, about eight o'clock, when the wind was blowing almost a gale from the South East, the fire broke out in an old wooden building in the rear of the house on the south east corner of Dauphin and Conception streets, owned by Mr. Pinto.

The adjoining buildings, being all of wood, the fire was soon communicated to them, and in a few minutes crossed Conception steet. Here it had full sweep—the buildings being very compact, and all of wood, and the wind southeast—the fire swept over the two squares west of Conception, from Conti on the south, to St. Francis on the north, with unexampled and terrific rapidity.

Proceeding west, it crossed St. Joachin street—then Jackson—here it extended one square further north, to St. Michael street—and then three solid squares abreast, all in one grand terrific flame, it swept onward to Claiborne street—and crossed it, sweeping every thing to Franklin.

Here, at about twelve o'clock, the wind fortunately abated; in consequence of which, and the blowing up of several buildings on the west side of Franklin street, the progress of the devouring element was stayed. Not, however, until six or eight buildings on the west side of Franklin had been destroyed. The dwelling of Duke Goodman, esq., on the corner of Dauphin and Franklin, was blown up.

Thus all the buildings on the north side of Conti, from Conception to Franklin, a distance of four squares—all on both sides of Dauphin to the same extent—on both sides of St. Francis to same extent, with the exception of three buildings on each side at the corner of Conception—all the buildings on the south side of St. Michael, from Jackson to Franklin—all on the cross streets of Conception, St. Joachim, Jackson, Claiborne and Franklin, and probably twenty to thirty buildings besides in the vicinity. Within the limits described above, it is supposed, about FIVE HUNDRED BUILDINGS have suddenly been reduced to ashes!

By this awful calamity, probably two hundred families are turned into the streets, many of whom are poor and penyless, and will depend entirely upon public charity for a place to rest their heads, and for bread to appease their hunger. The flames extended with such rapidity, that but little property could be saved, and many, very many, have lost their all.

We are unable this morning to descend to particulars. It is impossible to convey any idea of the distress produced. The removal of the sick and consequent exposure, excitement and alarm, we fear will in many instances be productive of fatal results.

The origin of the fire is attributed to incendiaries; and we understand that two persons were seized on suspicion and lodged in jail. Can it be possible there can be found in human shape such base fiendish monsters? Mobile seems indeed a doomed city. Have we not drank deep enough of the bitter cup of adversity and affliction? When and where will our calamities end? Alas! Heaven only knows!

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN MOBILE.

Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in Washington.

Mobile, Oct. 8, 1839.

"Night before last thirteen squares, between Conti and St. Michael streets, running back to Franklin street, were destroyed by fire. Last night, the Mansion-house, the large new Hotel, Planters & Merchants' Bank, and the blocks of Mr. Eslaud, on Royal and Government streets, were burned down!! The fire is still burning, though subdued enough to prevent its extending.

"The Post-office was in the Mansion-house. The value of the property destroyed by this last (and third) fire, was near *half a million of dollars*—perhaps more.

Obituary.

Died, in this vicinity, on Monday last, Mr. JAMES HART, aged 83 years, a highly respected citizen, and a soldier of the Revolution.

Died, in this county, on Friday the 18th inst. GRIFFIN LEWIS RAY, youngest son of Peter L. Ray, deceased, in the 12th year of his age.

Died, in this county, on Friday the 18th inst. Mr. HENRY FOUST, aged about 34 years.

THE MARKETS.

	Raleigh, October 23	
Bacon,	00 12½	a 00 15
Beeswax,	00 17	a 00 20
Corn,	00 60	
Cotton,	00 10	a 00 00
Flour,	5 00	a 6 00
Flaxseed,	1 00	
	Fayetteville, October 19.	
Bacon,	00 11	a 00 12
Beeswax,	00 20	a 00 25
Coffee,	00 12	a 00 13½
Cotton,	00 9½	a 00 11
Corn,	00 65	a 00 75
Flaxseed,	1 00	a 1 25
Flour,	4 00	a 5 00
Feathers,	00 45	
	Wilmington, October 11.	
Flour,	5 50	a 7 00
Rice, 100 lbs,	4 00	a 4 25
Salt, bushel,	00 45	
" sack,	2 25	
Sugar,	00 8	a 00 10
	Newbern, October 11.	
Flour,	7 00	a 7 50
Corn,	2 75	
Cotton,	0 10½	a 0 11
	Petersburg, October 18.	
Cotton,	00 11¼	a 0 12¾
Wheat,	1 00	a 1 12
Tobacco,	5 00	a 8 00

Weekly Almanac

OCTOBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. d. h. m.	
24 Thursday,	6 34	5 26	New	7 8 59 morn
25 Friday,	6 35	5 25	First	15 1 8 after.
26 Saturday,	6 36	5 24	Full	22 11 14 morn
27 Sunday,	6 38	5 22	Last	29 2 44 morn
28 Monday,	6 39	5 21		
29 Tuesday	6 30	5 20		
30 Wednesday	6 31	5 19		

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes,
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

THE BROTHER JONATHAN,

OUR weekly paper, of the above title, was never in so flourishing and prosperous a condition since its commencement as at this moment. On Saturday next it will be issued on a sheet double the size on which it is usually printed. The recent accession of two of the ablest contributors to the Evening Tattler and the Brother Jonathan, can leave no possible room to doubt our circulation. On the contrary, we have now upon these papers a stronger and more competent editorial force than ever before, the two gentlemen who have retired having been succeeded by four others well known as the able editors of, and most successful and popular contributors to, some of the first periodicals of the country—among whom are those who have been mainly instrumental in giving these publications the character they now possess. The proprietorship, direction and management of these papers is and has been from the first, exclusively in the hands of the undersigned.

This explanation has been rendered necessary by the endeavors which have been made upon the part of a new concern, just started in this city, to forge and identify the letter with the Brother Jonathan and the Evening Tattler.

J. G. WILSON.

New York, October 14. 93—

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT occupied by the subscriber,

J. DeB. HOOPER.

Chapel Hill, October 6. 92—3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me individually, and as Executor of my Father's Estate, and as Trustee of Mrs. Ann L. Davis, are requested to make payment immediately; as the time is at hand for closing the business of said estate, and delay is out of the question.

WILLIAM CAIN.

September 30. 90—

Notice.

A MEETING of the Superintendents of Common Schools is earnestly requested at Hillsborough, on Saturday the 28th inst.

October 10 92—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 92—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of October 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

B
John Bain
Yancy Bailey
Harriett M. D. Bilbo
C
John Cloud
Emily de Courcy,
James H. Christie
Wm. G. Charlton
Richard S. Cox
Richard Cole
James R Cole
D
Willis B. Dilliard
Eliza Davis
Matthew Durham,
Reuben Dick
F
Samuel Forsythe,
Thos. J. Fowler
G
Jacob Gates
Wm. Gattis
Green B. Gilbert
H
Merrett Haythcock
Durham Hall
Ezekiel Hailey
E. J. Hooper
Wm. H. Hall
E. W. Humphrey
J
Martin A. Jackson
Henderson Jackson
James S. Irwin
Robt. J. Jeffreys
Miss F. A. Johnston
K
Sary Kane
John Kelly
L
Henry S. Lloyd
James Long
L. B. Lemay
M
John A. McMannon 2
Robt. Mitchel
William Moize
William Morgan
N
James H. Norwood
J. P. Nelms 2
Wm. P Nelson
P
Mary Pierce
Arch'd W Parker
Elizabeth or John Piper
R
John Ray
William Reeves
David Roach
Jett Reynolds
John Redjng, jr.
John Reins
Prudence Rice
John Ray (of Joseph)
Mrs. Emily Ray
S
Rose Sterick
Thos. T. Slade 4
Mary P. Spencer
John Scott 2
Wm. Smith (of Butcher)
Bryant Strayhorn
T
William Tomson
Mahaly Thomson
Mr. Tomlinson
Robert Tinnin
Richard Tapp
W
Sam'l Woods, jr.
David Whitaker
Anderson Woods
James Walker
Sidney Whitehead
W. & J. P. Waugh
Charles Warren
Y
David J. Yresom

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

October 2, 1839 90—

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the late residence of David Allison, esq. deceased, on the 29th day of October next, all the personal estate of said deceased, to wit;

Nine likely Negroes,
A good stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c.
Farming Utensils,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
A fine crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Oats and Tobacco,

with various other property too tedious to mention. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. A good credit will be given. Further conditions made known on the day of sale.

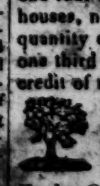
J. ALLISON, *Adm'r.*

September 28. 91—3w

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

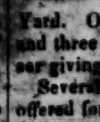
THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the 25th day of October next, the Plantation whereon he now lives, containing 250 or 400 acres; has on it a convenient dwelling house, with six rooms and four fire places, and all necessary out houses, nearly new; it has on it also a quantity of very good meadow. Terms, one third cash; for the other two thirds a credit of nine months will be given.



Also, one other tract, containing several hundred acres, all wood land, and very well timbered. It is a good situation for a Tan Yard. On this tract a credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Several likely NEGROES will also be offered for sale at the same time, some of them grown and some small. Terms, one third cash; for the balance a credit of nine months will be given. If not sold, the Negroes will be hired out for nine months.

Any of the above property can be purchased at private sale, at any time previous to the said day of sale, by applying to the subscriber.



Will also be sold, at private sale, one other tract of LAND, in Caswell county, being the plantation on which Mrs. Eleanor Moore now lives, containing about four hundred acres. The plantation is in good repair, and has on it a tolerable good dwelling house and out houses. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

JAMES MOORE.

September 11. —87

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, a bright sorrel HORSE, with two white feet, about five feet two inches high. Said horse left me at Cedar grove on the 15th day of September. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received.

YANCY BAILEY.

September 25. 89—

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, executor of the late William Kirkland, deceased, with the view to a settlement of the estate, will, on Wednesday the 6th of November next, at the late residence of the said deceased, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following property, to wit:

The tract of Land, the residence of the said deceased, containing about 500 acres.

One tract known as the Ray tract, adjoing James Williams and others, containing about 325 acres

Lot No. 44, in the town of Hillsborough, upon which is a Blacksmith's and Hatter's shop.

A part of Lot No. 2, also in said town, upon which there is a Store House in good repair and well situated.

One other Lot, No. 179, unimproved, in the new part of said town, adjoining William Cain and others.

Also, Nine Negroes, some of them very likely.

The crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c.

All the Farming Utensils, Wagon and Gear; Household and Kitchen Furniture; the stock of Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Cows.

Terms of sale—for the real estate, one, two and three years, with interest and approved security; for the negroes and other property, nine months, with approved security.

The subscriber will further sell, to the highest bidder, in the town of Hillsborough, on Thursday the 7th of November, the following valuable property, to close the concerns of William Kirkland & Son, and William Kirkland & Co. to wit:

The Store House in which the subscriber is now doing business; and

The Tan Yard. Tanning implements of every kind, stock of Bark on hand, all the stock of Leather, tanned and in the progress of tanning, the stock of Hides, &c.

Also, three valuable Negroes attached to the yard.

Also, one unimproved Lot, south of the Tan Yard, at present rented to Cad Jones, jr. esq.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND.

September 18. 88—

Mt. Pleasant and Danbury

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his two Tracts of Land, situated in a fine neighborhood on Dan River, Rockingham county, North Carolina. The *Mount Pleasant* Tract contains 1700 acres, six or seven hundred of which is cleared, with about one hundred acres of river low grounds; also a new and commodious Dwelling, with all the necessary Out Houses, fine Garden, well selected Orchards, excellent Water, and a first rate mill seat. The *Danbury* place contains 1000 acres, of which five hundred are under fence, with about one hundred and twenty five acres of Creek and River bottom. These lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; and for beauty of situation, and purity of atmosphere, are unrivalled in the state.

Persons wishing to see the place will apply to Mr. Rawley Galloway, who will take a pleasure in showing the premises.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

October 1. 89—3m

☞ The Raleigh Register, Edenton Gazette and Danville Reporter will publish the above two months, and forward their accounts to D. W. Henderson at Milton, North Carolina, for settlement.

Flax-Seed and Oil.

THE subscriber gives ninety cents per bushel for Flax-Seed, delivered at his Mills, six miles east of Hillsborough, where he generally keeps a supply of Oil for sale.

He also expects shortly to put up a first rate COTTON GIN, for the accommodation of his friends and customers.

ALLEN BROWN.

September 11. 87—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Ann Morring vs. Isaiah S. High.

Original Attachment levied on real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaiah S. High, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that he be and appear before the next Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C.

Price adv. $4 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

James Webb vs. C. [illegible]

Original Attachment levied on [illegible]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carlton B. Cole, [illegible] case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the next Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of [illegible] next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. $4 50. 88—6w

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 86—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

THE AUTUMN EVENING.

Behold the western evening light!
It melts in deepening gloom;
So calmly Christians sink away,
Descending to the tomb.

The winds breathe low; the withering leaf
Scarce whispers from the tree;
So gently flows the parting breath,
When good men cease to be.

How beautiful on all the hills
The crimson light is shed!
'Tis like the peace the Christian gives
To mourners round his bed.

How mildly on the wandering cloud,
The sunset beam is cast;
'Tis like the memory left behind,
When loved ones breathe their last.

And now, above the dews of night,
The yellow star appears;
So faith springs in the heart of those
Whose eyes are bathed in tears.

But soon the morning's happier light
Its glory shall restore,
And eyelids that are sealed in death,
Shall wake, to close no more.

THE HERMIT, A FABLE.

A pious hermit, who lived in the solitude of the forest far from the noise of men, was once wandering through the woods in search of a few wild fruits and berries to make up his frugal meal. He heard a moaning in the grass, and looking down saw a fox, both of whose fore-legs were broken, writhing like a snake on the ground, and apparently starving. The good hermit was about to seek some food for the helpless creature, when an eagle appeared, soaring high overhead, and suddenly let a fowl fall from its talons directly at the feet of the fox. The starving animal seized greedily on the precious prize and soon made a hearty meal on it. "Ah," exclaimed the pious enthusiast, "this is the finger of God.—Why did I distrust his providential care, and wander over hill and dale to seek for my daily food?" He who brought food to the mouth of this helpless animal, will surely never forget his servant. Henceforth, I will take no more thought for my body's sustenance, but trust to his goodness, and devote all my time to meditation." True to his resolution, he returned to his cell, and neither plucked the fruits that hung on the trees around him, nor went down to the brook to quench his thirst. Three whole days he lived thus, and wasting away to a shadow, in the vain hope of a direct interference of heaven. On the evening of the third day, just as he sunk into slumber, thunder rolled through the cave, he saw a form of an angelic beauty, and heard a sweet but solemn voice that spoke thus—"Mortal, how feeble is thy understanding!—Couldst thou thus misinterpret the lesson contained in the eagle's conduct? Thou art not lame and helpless as was the fox, but art strong and active, like the eagle that gave him food. Him thou wert to imitate in going about and doing good to others; for know that idleness, even if accompanied by constant prayer, is odious in the sight of the Almighty."

THOMAS PAINE.

A gentleman, of New York, who personally knew Thomas Paine, and was repeatedly in his company during the last years of his life, gave the following account of a conversation with him respecting the Bible.

"One evening I found Paine haranguing a company of his disciples, on the mischief done to mankind by the introduction of the Bible and Christianity. When he paused, I said, "Mr. Paine, you have been in Scotland; you know there is not a more rigid set of people in the world than they are in their attachment to the Bible; it is their school book; their churches are full of Bibles. When a young man leaves his father's house, his mother always, in packing his chest, puts a Bible on the top of his clothes." He said it was true. I continued, "You have been in Spain and Portugal, where they have no Bible, and there you can hire a man for a dollar to murder his neighbor, who never gave him any offence." He assented. "You have seen the manufacturing districts in England, where not one man in fifty can read," and you have been in Ireland, where the majority never saw a Bible. Now you know it is an historical fact, that in one county in England or Ireland there are many more capital convictions in six months, than there are in the whole population of Scotland in twelve. Besides, at this day there is not one Scotchman in the almshouse, state prison, bridewell, nor penitentiary of N. York. Now, then, if the Bible was so bad a book as you represent it to be, those who use it would be the worst members of society: but the contrary is the fact; for our prisons, almshouses, and penitentiaries are filled with men and women, whose ignorance or unbelief prevents them from reading the Bible." It was now near ten o'clock at night. Paine answered not a word, but, taking a candle from the table, walked up staire, leaving his friends and myself staring at one another."

* Such was the state of these districts prior to the establishment of Sunday schools.

EARLY REPUTATION

It is an old proverb that he who aims at the sun, to be sure he will never reach it, but his arrow will fly higher than if he aims at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to raise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence. Young men are not in general conscious of what they are capable of doing. They do not task their faculties, nor improved their power, nor attempt as they ought to rise to superior excellence; they have no high commanding object at which to aim; but often seem to be passing away life without object or without aim. The consequence is, their effects are feeble; they are not waked up to any thing great or distinguished; and therefore fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The force of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence, our temper and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate. In this view, nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their companions. If they select for their associates the intelligent, the virtuous and the enterprising, great and mostly happy will be the effect on their own character and habits. With these living patterns of excellence before them, they can hardly fail to feel a disgust at every thing that is low and unworthy. Young men are in general but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the view of the public by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence that they respect others. On the contrary, intimacy with persons of bad character always sinks a young man in the eye of the public.

Western Presbyterian Herald.

The great calamity of the poor is not their poverty, understanding this word in the usual sense, but the tendency of their privations, and of their social rank, to degradation of mind. When I compare together different classes as existing at this moment in the civilized world, I cannot think the difference between the rich and the poor, in regard to mere physical suffering, so great as is somtimes imagined. Vastly more in this community die from eating too much than from eating too little, vastly more from excess than starvation. So as to clothing; many shiver from want of defences against the cold; but there is vastly more suffering among the rich from abused and criminal modes of dress, which fashion has sanctioned, than among the poor from deficiency of raiment. Our daughters are of tener brought to the grave by their rich attire, than our beggars by their nakedness.

Channing.

How to get a Practice.—A physician of Montpelier, was in the habit of employing a very ingenious artifice to bring himself into notice with the public. When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his favorite dog, and ordered the public crier to offer, with beat of drum, a reward of twenty-five louis to whoever should find it. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academic honors of the peripatetic physician, as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. "Do you know," says one, "that a famous physician has come here? A very clever fellow, of high academic honors. He must be rich: he offers twenty-five louis for finding his dog." The dog was not found, but patients were.

Physic and Physicians.

Complimentary.—A distinguished citizen of Ohio told the following anecdote at the Commencement dinner at Hanover, a few weeks ago. It is good enough to repeat. "Aint you a very moral people in New Hampshire?" asked a western gentleman of an emigrant from the Granite hills. The latter felt highly gratified at the compliment upon his native state, conveyed by the question, and was prompt to reply in the affirmative. "Well, I should think so, for you turn out rogues enough every year to purify any people in Christendom."

Claremont Eagle.

Mail Arrangements.

☞ ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, must be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun down, on each and every day.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

September 4. 86—

UNIVERSITY.

THE Steward's Hall, at Chapel Hill, will be vacant after the 1st day of January next. The occupant will be expected to board all such students as may apply, at a price not exceeding eight dollars per month, payable in advance. He is allowed the use of the premises free of rent, and to use the decaying timber in the neighboring forest for fire wood. The Buildings are in good order, and have appurtenant a garden and field of about fifteen acres.

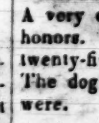
Applications can be addressed to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next.

CHAS. MANLY.

Secretary to Board of Trustees.

Raleigh, September 14, 1839. 88—

Sale of Land.



By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, I will offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 19th day of October next, the Lands of the Heirs of the late Hugh Crawford, decd. being the tract of land on which the said Hugh Crawford lived, lying in Orange county, on Back Creek, adjoining the lands of Willis Sellars and others, and containing about one hundred acres. Terms, one and two years credit, with interest after one year, and title retained until the money is paid, to be secured by bond and good security.

ELI MURRAY, *Commissioner.*

September 25. 89—

CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.

THE amount of bodily and mental misery arising from a neglect of small complaints is inculculable, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily infirmities should be had; for diseases of the body invariably affect the mind. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES, in every instance where they have been thoroughly used, have TRIUMPHED OVER DISEASE in almost all its diversified forms. The salutary effects of the Life Medicines have, in fact, been so universally experienced, that in the short space of three years, they have become fully established as the most easy, safe and perfect mode of treatment ever offered to the public.

It is unnecessary, here, for Mr. Moffat to recapitulate all the reasons which have induced him to arrive at this conclusion. It is sufficient for him to say, that the disinterested testimony of his fellow citizens who have been induced to use the Life Medicines, will freely be offered to any one who may feel disposed to call at his Office, 367 Broadway. He has there on file several thousand letters, voluntarily proffered by his patients, the receipt and perusal of which has given him more pleasure than all the wealth of the East could confer.

The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skilful physicians; he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation which he now offers to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was unparalleled in the history of Medical experience; and he immediately determined to offer to the world a Medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

The LIFE MEDICINES can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because by their prompt and proper action upon the secretions of the system, and their assimilation with and purification of the blood, they clear the system of all bad humors, quiet all nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

For full particulars relative to the various diseases and modes of treatment with the Life Medicines, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, published gratuitously by W. B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, in which are also published a selection from numerous flattering and congratulatory letters received the past few months.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS, are sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York, to whom all letters must be directed post-paid.

☞ The above Medicines may be procured at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 1. 81—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 82—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Hastings Poe vs. Elijah Graves.

Original attachment, levied on a tract of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Graves, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 86—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Charles Wilson, &c. v. Eli Woods, &c.
Petition for Legacy.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Wortham, Susan Wortham, William B. Wortham, Mary Wortham, John Wortham, and Sidney P. Wortham, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Wortham, Susan Wortham, William B. Wortham, Mary Wortham, John Wortham, and Sidney P. Wortham, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, the said petition will be heard ex parte, and taken pro confesso as regards them.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 87—6w

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are,

Candies,
Nuts of various kinds,
Preserved Sweetmeats,
Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes,
Oranges and Lemons,
Cocoa Nuts,
Segars of various kinds,
Toys for Children,

and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality.

June 5. 73—

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1839.

Joseph Allison, ex parte—Petition to sell Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree made in this case, I shall sell, on a credit of twelve months, at the residence of the late David Allison on Little River, on the 29th day of October, 1839, the Lands of the heirs at law of said deceased.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

October 2 90—

UNION HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON respectfully tender thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them; and would inform the public that they have put themselves to considerable pains and expense in repairing and fitting up their establishment, that stronger inducements may be offered for public patronage.

Due attention will be paid to their Table, which shall be furnished with the best the market can afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and Ice in abundance.

Their Stables will be supplied with abundant provender and careful attendance.

The travelling public are invited to give them a call, and they are assured that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

☞ Two or three families can be accommodated with board and good rooms.

☞ The Raleigh Standard will insert the above three weeks.

June 19. 75—

Bonnets and Shoes.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of Bonnets and Shoes, which, with their former stock, *comprises a General Assortment*

PARKER & NELSON.

May 14. 70—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, saltrheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills;* and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters.* Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

☞ The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 2. 86—

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of M'Gary & M'Taggart, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James M'Gary is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

JAMES M'GARY,
A. M'TAGGART.

☞ James M'Gary will continue to transact the Forwarding and Commission Business, on his own account, at the same place occupied by the late firm.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26, 1839. 88—4w

NEW GOODS.

☞ Just Received ☜

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 65—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,

PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,

Fine Gold Chains,
Breast Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Pencils,
Silver Tea and Table Spoons,
Music Boxes,
Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 63—

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co-operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as

"Nothing to extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice;"

but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellany, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3. 77

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Pleasants,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him with their custom; and informs them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in his line, in

A SUPERIOR STYLE,

promising despatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him. His friends and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give him a call. It is not his disposition to *measure* words of promise, or to cut *out* ideas to please the fancy—but the plain *thread* of his advertisement presents the *habiliaments* of truth, which will be *filled* up to the letter.

☞ His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

☞ Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Hillsborough, May 24, 1839. 71tf

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this markets we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazines, Crape Camblets, French, English and American PRINTS, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS, Black, Rule-Black, and Coloured SILKS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets,
Cotton Yarn,
Castings and Scythe Blades,
Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *Call and see.*

PARKER & NELSON.

April 18. 66—

GJOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatteborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—61

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 81—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the west, offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which he now lives, on the waters of Mott's Creek, in Orange county, containing three hundred and two acres, well watered and timbered.

JOHN STEEL.

August 14. 83—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 80—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Inevaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns;

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.